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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,146	12/20/2001	Francis T. McQuade	102276-200	3054

7590 09/16/2003

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EXAMINER	
HOLLINGTON, JERMELE M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2829

DATE MAILED: 09/16/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/027,146	MCQUADE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jermele M. Hollington	2829	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2001.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 December 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>3</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, two space covers [claim 10] must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. Figures 1, 3, 8-9,13 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: array of probes 64. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an

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international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Glenn et al (6448506).

Regarding claim 1, Glenn et al disclose (see Figs. 1a-1h) a method of fabricating a plurality of micro probes (10) comprising the steps of: defining the shapes of a plurality of probes (10) as one or more masks; applying a photoresist (40) to first (30a) and second (30b) opposing sides of a metal foil (30) [see col. 4, line 64- col. 5, line 10]; overlaying one each of said masks (10) on opposing first (30a) and second (30b) sides of said metal foil (30); exposing said photoresist (40) to light passed through each of said masks (10); developing said photoresist (40); removing a portion of said photoresist (40) to expose a portion [via hole 21] of said metal foil (30); and applying an etcher [not shown but see col. 5, lines 7-11] to the surface of said metal foil (30) to remove said exposed portion to produce a plurality of probes.

Regarding claim 2, Glenn et al disclose (see Figs. 1a-1h) additional step of chemically polishing and plating the plurality of probes after the application of the etcher to the surface of said metal foil (see col. 5, lines 7-11).

6. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mizuta (6144212).

Regarding claim 9, Mizuta discloses (see Fig. 1) a probe test head comprising: a first die (upper guide plate 5) comprised of first and second opposing planar surfaces (not numbered but shown) said first die (5) further comprising a pattern of first die holes (5a) extending through

said first die (5) in a direction perpendicular to both of said first and second planar surfaces; a second die (lower guide plate 6) comprised of third and forth opposing planar surfaces (not number but shown) said second die (6) further comprising a pattern of second die holes (6a) corresponding to said pattern of first die holes (5a) said second die holes (6a) [see Fig. 9] extending through said second die (6) in said direction wherein said third planar surface is arranged in planar contact with said second planar surface such that said second die holes (6a) are offset from said first die holes (5a) [see Fig. 1] in a substantially uniform direction; and a plurality of probes (4) one each of said probes extending through one of said first die holes (5a) and one of said second die holes (6a) said probes (4) having a surface finish commensurate with having been formed by etching.

Regarding claim 10, Mizuta discloses two spacing covers (support members 10) one each of said spacing covers inset into said first (5) and second (6) die.

Regarding claim 11, Mizuta discloses each of said plurality of probes (4) is substantially uniform in shape when compared to each other one of said plurality of probes (4) [see Fig. 1].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glenn et al (6448506).

Regarding claim 3, Glenn et al disclose applying a photoresist (40) to first (30a) and second (30b) opposing sides of a metal foil (30) [see col. 4, line 64- col. 5, line 10] and overlaying one each of said masks (10) on opposing first (30a) and second (30b) sides of said metal foil (30) wherein said metal foil (30) is composed of a copper alloy [see col. 4, lines 51-55]. However, Glenn et al do not disclose the metal foil is composed of a berrillium-copper alloy. It is well known to have metal foil composed of a berrillium-copper alloy where needed (see MPEP 2144.04 *In re Seid*, 161 F.2d 229, 73 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1947)). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the metal foil composed of a berrillium-copper alloy since the alloy, which relates to ornamentation that has no mechanical function, would provide support in a selective manner to each individual user fabricating a plurality of probes.

10. Claim 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glenn et al (6448506) in view of Mizuta (6144212).

Regarding claim 4, Glenn et al disclose (see Figs. 1a-1h) a method of fabricating a plurality of micro probes (10) comprising the steps of: defining the shapes of a plurality of

probes (10) as one or more masks. However, they do not disclose the micro probe as claimed. Mizuta disclose (see Fig. 1) a micro probe (4) comprising: a probe base (upper portion 4a) having a generally uniform thickness; a probe shaft (intermediate portion 4b) connected to said probe base (4a) said probe shaft (4b) of said generally uniform thickness and extending along a curved expanse within said plane [see Fig. 1]; a probe end (lower portion 4c) connected to said probe shaft (4b) said probe end (4c) of said generally uniform thickness and extending for a substantially straight distance within said plane said straight distance being approximately parallel to said straight length [see Fig. 1]; and a scallop running substantially around a periphery comprised of the edges of said probe base (4a), said probe shaft (4b), and said probe end (4c). Further, Mizuta teaches that the addition of probe is advantageous because the necessary needle pressure is obtained even if variation of height direction is larger to some extent. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Glenn et al by adding probe as taught by Mizuta in order to provide the necessary needle pressure regardless of height of the probe during testing.

Regarding claims 5-6, Glenn et al disclose (see Figs. 1a-1h) a method of fabricating a plurality of micro probes (10) comprising the steps of: defining the shapes of a plurality of probes (10) as one or more masks. Mizuta disclose (see Fig. 1) a micro probe (4) comprising: a probe base (upper portion 4a) having a generally uniform thickness; a probe shaft (intermediate portion 4b) connected to said probe base (4a) said probe shaft (4b) of said generally uniform thickness and a probe end (lower portion 4c). However, they do not disclose said uniform thickness is preferably between 2 mils -5 mils. It is well known to make the uniform thickness of the probe to be between 2 mils -5 mils (see MPEP 2144.04 *In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725

F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the probe uniform thickness to be between 2 mils -5 mils since the size of the thickness would provide support in a selective manner to each individual user fabricating a probe.

Regarding claim 6, Mizuta discloses said scallop further comprises a scallop base (top portion of lower portion 4c) and a scallop tip (bottom portion of lower portion 4c).

Regarding claim 7, Mizuta discloses said scallop base (top portion of lower portion 4c) and said scallop tip (bottom portion of lower portion 4c) are separated by a substantially uniformly distance [see Fig. 1].

11. Claim 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mizuta (6144212).

Regarding claims 12-14, Mizuta discloses (see Fig. 1) a probe test head comprising: a first die (upper guide plate 5) having a pattern of first die holes (5a) extending through said first die (5); a second die (lower guide plate 6) having a pattern of second die holes (6a) and a plurality of probes (4) one each of said probes extending through one of said first die holes (5a) and one of said second die holes (6a). However, he does not disclose the probes are within 0.002-0.0005 inches of every other probe as claimed. It is well known to make the probes are within .002-.0005 inches of every other probe (see MPEP 2144.04 *In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the probes within .002-.0005 inches of every other probe since the spaces of the probes would provide support in a selective

manner to each individual user using the probe test head for testing a DUT.

Conclusion

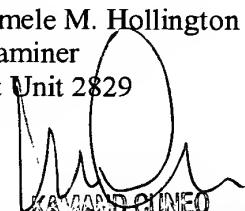
12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Farnworth et al (5326428), Nakata (6215321), Doherty et al (6330744), Allen et al (6334856), Shih et al (6363605) and Glenn et al (6564454) disclose a method and apparatus for fabricating a plurality of probes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jermele M. Hollington whose telephone number is (703) 305-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:00-4:30 EST) First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kamand Cuneo can be reached on (703) 308-1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1782.

J.M.H.
JMH
9/5/03

Jermele M. Hollington
Examiner
Art Unit 2829

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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